

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF
LABOR STATISTICS
FOR THE
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1891-1892.

ROBERT A. SMITH, Commissioner.

PIERRE
CARTER PUBLISHING CO.,
1892.

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1890/92

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OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR STATISTICS,
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA, Nov. 1, 1892. }

To His Excellency, Arthur C. Mellette, Governor of the State of South Dakota:

In accordance with Chapter 33, Session Laws of 1890, I herewith submit to you my biennial report on Labor Statistics. The report is necessarily incomplete, owing to an insufficient appropriation. I am not alone in this complaint, as it comes to me from the Commissioners of Labor Statistics in nearly all our Western states.

A personal canvass for statistics and a personal inspection of manufactories, mines, shipments, etc., would have resulted in a more satisfactory report.

I have been obliged to rely largely on written answers to questions sent out in blanks. I used every effort to obtain answers, as it was my only means of gathering statistics. Had

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all the blanks sent out been answered, this report would have been much more valuable. As it is, the report is based upon the answers of from 20 to 25 per cent of those requested and urged to reply.

I also encountered strong prejudice against the gathering of statistics of any kind, as being in the interest of stock gambling.

I need not tell you that gambling depends upon uncertainties, and that complete and accurate returns to this office of all kinds of statistics is the surest way of preventing gambling in any of the products of this State.

Our people need educating in this direction. In view, then, of an insufficient appropriation, of a new office without established precedents and of a lack of confidence in its usefulness, I plead excuse for whatever may be found crude or incomplete in this report, but submit it to you in hope that it may prepare the way for better things in the future and that it may receive from you the measure of approval that is its due.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT A. SMITH,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

FARMERS' REPORTS.

The following table presents the returns from 117 farmers scattered over twenty-seven counties of the State. Over 500 blanks were sent out, and had answers been more general the report would have been more valuable.

The following are among the interesting things shown by the table:

Of those reporting nearly all own their farms; very few are renters. Some till their own and rent of others. Some own and rent a part to others. The table indicates that in general the farmers of South Dakota own the land they till.

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COUNTY	Cost per acre	Acres of flax in 1892	Yield per acre	Cost per acre	Acres of millet and hay in 1892	Yield per acre — Total tons	Cost per acre	Acres of rye in 1892	Yield per acre	Cost per acre	Acres potatoes	Average yield	Av. wages paid monthly
Beadle	\$2			\$2	20		\$2			\$2			\$25 00
	1 75	20		12 25	17 1/4								20 00
Bon Homme					5		3 00						21 00
					135		1 50						20 00
Brookings	3 00	35	13	3 00		10	2 25	5			3	150	16 00
	5 50	15	15	5 75			2 25						18 75
Brown	2 25	5		3 00			2 00						20 00
Charles Mix	3 69	25	31-6	4 06			1 56				1 1/2	40	32 50
Clark	7 00				5	50	7 00				1	100	20 00
													22 00
Codington		90	12 1/4		10								20 00
		15			6								20 00
Day		35	6 1/4		8		2 00						20 00
		55	3 1/2		36	35					1	60	36 00
Davison					40		3 00						23 00
	5 00				9		2 25						30 00
					35	100	2 62				1	100	21 00
Douglas					35								20 00
					4								18 00
		10	4		16						1	50	19 00
Clay		50	11	3 00									20 00
		7	5	2 75									20 00
Edmunds		18	8	2 50	160								20 00
		18	12	2 00				13	20	3 00			25 00
Hanson											1		23 00
					15								25 00
Hand					50		2 50						23 00
					16								25 00
					35		2 50						21 00
Hutchinson													22 00
													20 00
		25	21 1/2					20	20	3 35			18 00
Kingsbury		15	14		20								19 00
		5	11										22 00
		10	12	3 00	18								20 00
Lincoln													21 00
													25 00
		10											20 00
Lake		140	12										22 50
		25	5										22 50
	4 00	81	9	4 00	42								24 00
McCook		40											23 00
		8											20 00
		24	10		10								22 00
Miner	7 00				60		1 00						22 00
	2 80				5		25						20 00
	4 00	52	11	3 00	33	200	80						20 50
Minnehaha		40			70								25 00
		20			15								20 00
Potter		14	10										22 50
					21								22 00
Sanborn					5								24 00
	3 50	3	5	3 00	10	50	2 00						22 50
Spink	3 00				50	90							26 00
	2 00				25	25							20 00
	3 50				15		2 00	25	25				22 50
Turner		23											22 00
		20											20 00
Union	5 00	21 1/2		4 00						1 00	1	65	20 00
		20											22 00
Yankton					100								20 00
					7								15 00
					63			3					18 00

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FARMERS' REPORTS.

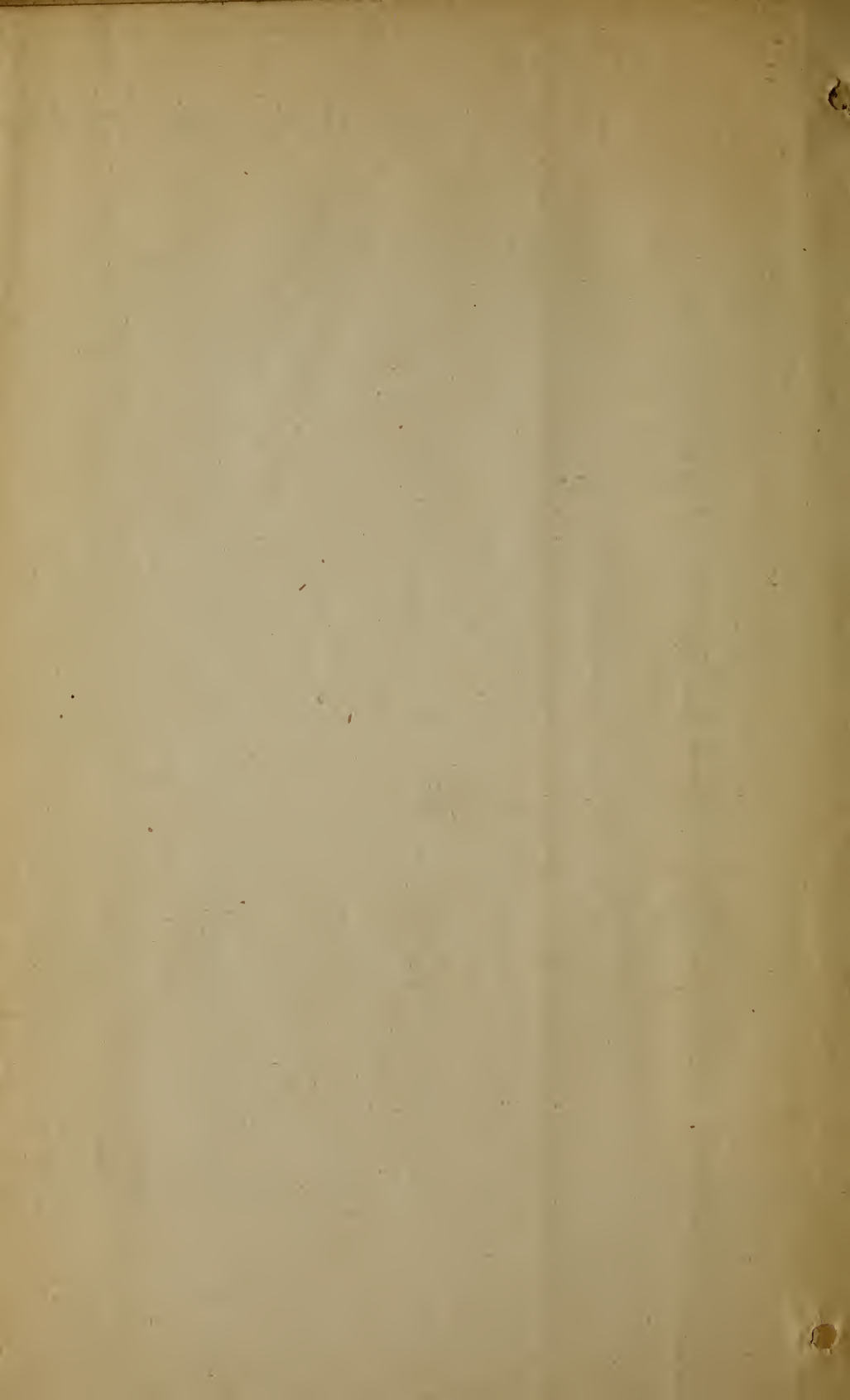
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FARMERS' REPORTS

[illegible]



This price of land per acre indicates a feeling of confidence. The price given is the price of the owners, and indicates the price at which they would be likely to sell, so may be above the market price for land, but as only a small per centage of the returns are under \$10 per acre, a feeling of security in the possession of their homes is indicated.

In few instances are there enough returns from any one county to make the average for wheat, oats, corn, etc., accurate for that county. A larger number of returns would be needed for accuracy, but the Commissioner can only report what he has received and submits these averages as approximate.

The variance in returns for the cost of labor on each acre of wheat, corn, etc., no doubt, is caused by the various estimates of the worth of a day's labor. But as the averages in many different counties are about the same, a good measure of reliability may be asserted for the returns of the table.

The returns from the counties longest settled indicate a high degree of prosperity for the farmers of these counties, and promise like prosperity in the future to the farmers in the newly settled portions of the State.

REVIEW OF THE TABLE OF FARM MORTGAGES.

The following table shows that of 113 farms, 77 or 69 per cent are mortgaged. The amount of sixty of the mortgages is reported, making a total of \$66,510, or an average for each of the sixty of \$1,108.50. The total reported value of these sixty farms is \$316,760, or an average value for each farm of \$5,279. The average farm mortgage, then, amounts to about one-fifth the average farm value.

It is worth noticing that only a few mortgages approach in amount the value of the farm mortgaged.

The interest table shows the highest rate to be 12 per cent, and the lowest $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, with an average of 8 $\frac{44}{100}$ per cent.

The reasons for mortgaging have been copied verbatim from the reports of the farmers; 24 per cent having borrowed to make improvements. Four others may be classed as having borrowed for improvements, although their reasons do not directly state this.

Twenty-two report having borrowed for purchase money or to buy more land.

Twenty six, or one-third of the whole number, report having borrowed on account of small debts, failure of crops or need of money.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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COUNTY.	No. Farms Rep't'd	Per cent of farms mortgaged.	Acres in farms.	Pres. val. of farms	Am't of mortgage	Rate of interest.	Reason for making the mortgage.
Beadle.....	6	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	164 320 480 480 160	\$2,460 4,000 4,800 4,800 3,200	\$ 500 400 Nt gn Nt gn Nt gn	10 10 10 10 9	Hail and failure of crops. For purchase money. For improvements. For improvements. For improvements.
Bon Homme.....	7	71	1,427 1,200 320 480 177	15,000 18,000 6,400 12,000 3,540	1,600 2,000 Nt gn 500 600	7 & 8 8 6 6 9	A matter of speculation. To purchase more. To purchase farm and build artesian well For improvements. B'lding, buying horses and farm mach'y
Brown.....	19	84	640 320 480 320 320 320 160 320 960 248 280 415 650 240 640	6,000 2,560 2,400 3,200 3,200 4,480 2,400 2,400 7,200 1,240 2,000 4,150 3,250 2,400 3,200	500 1,100 1,000 1,500 1,300 400 1,900 5,200 750 450 500 1,300 450 1,750	7 7 & 10 10 10 9 10 9 10 9 6 10 10 & 12 8 10	To improve, buy horses and farm mach'y To live and pay expenses in drought y'rs To build barns and fence pasture. To buy horses and machinery. Hard times. To buy horses, machinery, and build. Failure of crops in '89, '90 and '91. To buy machinery and failure of crops. For purchase money, team and imp'm'ts To keep from starving. To pay machine debts. For improvements and failure of crops. For improvements.
Clark.....	1	100	360	2,880	1,300	9	Had to have money—thought so at time
Codington.....	6	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	160 400 160	3,200 6,000 8,000	1,000 300 2,200	10 7 7 & 12	When I had good wheat price was 45 to 60c For improvements and stock, For improvements and tsock. Short of money to begin.
Day.....	1	.....	640	.....	1,168	10 & 11	For purchase and to meet debts.
Davison.....	5	40	720 320	9,000 5,000	..... 600	7 7	Purchase money and improvements. For improvements.
Douglas.....	4	100	320 160 160 670	4,000 2,100 1,800 13,400	..... 250 600 1,250	9 10 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	To pay chattel mortgage. To buy horses. For purchase money on farm. To buy and improve.
Clay.....	7	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	320 120	6,400 2,500	2,000 600	9 8	For improvements. Bad luck with horses and poor crops.
Hanson.....	3	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	680 160	13,600 1,320	3,000 1,200	8 7	For improvements and stock. Low prices, light crops, inability to meet expenses.
Hand.....	4	75	240 800 960	3,600 8,000 14,400	1,100 1,700	9 & 10 9 9 & 10	To buy teams and implements. Farming didn't pay, got behind and borrowed. For want of funds.
Hutchinson.....	4	100	160 160 320 320	2,500 3,200 4,000 4,800	800 675 800 1,260	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	For improvements. For improvements and stock. For purchase money. For purchase money to put in other bus.
Kingsbury.....	3	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	160	1,280	300	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Need of money.
Lincoln.....	3	100	240 480 160	6,000 14,400 5,000	1,500 450 2,000	8 8 8	To pay debts. For purchase. To build, failure of crops, labor onlay
McCook.....	1	100	2,000	30,000	.....	6	To enable us to open it up.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

COUNTY.	No. farms reported	Per cent of farms mortgaged	Acres in farms	Pres. val. of farms	Am't of mortgage	Rate of interest	Reason for making the mortgage.
Miner.....	5	20	680	10,500	1,100	9	For improvements.
Minnehaha	10	70	480	14,400	.....	8	Purchase money.
			160	3,000	500	10	To buy provisions.
			480	9,600	4,300	5½ & 7	To pay debts and purchase land.
			160	2,500	1,000	8	Purchase money.
			40	720	.....	6	
			240	6,000	400	7	To buy more land.
			280	8,400	1,000	9	Through loss by fire.
Potter	1	100	160	1,600	400	10	
Sanborn.....	5	80	320	3,200	700	10	To pay debts.
			160	1,600	400	10	To pay small debts.
			160	1,600	.....	7	For purchase money.
			160	2,400	.....	9	Failure of crops and sickness.
Spink.....	6	83	320	3,200	.....	10	To make improvements.
			480	4,800	500	10	Three failures of crops in succession.
			480	4,800	1,200	10	For purchase money.
			1,120	11,200	1,050	10	For improvements.
			800	4,000	800	10	For purchase money.
Turner	6	83	480	9,000	.....	9	For improvements.
			160	3,200	.....	8	For purchase money.
			320	6,500	1,500	9	To purchase more land.
			160	3,000	300	8	For improvements and education.
			360	7,200	1,000	6 & 8	For purchase money.
Yankton.....	6	33½	320	8,000	1,875	8	For improvements.
			1,040	20,800	.....	6	To buy cattle.

AVERAGES.—Per cent of farms mortgaged, 69; present value of farms, \$5,279; amount of mortgages, \$1,108.50; rate of interest, 8 44-100. For improvements directly, 24; for stock and improvements indirectly, 5; for purchase money to buy more land, 22; for debts, failure of crops, or need of money, 26.

THE FARMERS' WAY OF HELPING THE FARMER.

In the blanks sent to farmers this question was asked.

What in your opinion would better the condition of the farmers and laboring men? The following pages give the answers to this question as they appear in the reports returned:

What in your opinion would better the condition of the farmers and laboring men?

ANSWERS.

1. Higher protection.
2. Transportation rates should be lower.
3. Lower interest and a law prohibiting gambling in produce.
4. A close application to business, devote the time they have for others to that of themselves.
5. Cheaper transportation, more money, less interest and all the necessities of life cheaper.
6. A little more rain in July and August. For farmers to stay away from town more, use less intoxicants. Let them be found at home where their business is. For laborers to keep employed twelve months in the year, even at less wages, and lay aside one half of all they earn.
7. Tariff.
8. Increase manufactures and home market for produce and do away with strikes.
9. Fewer men who want big incomes for doing nothing.
10. We are all right.
11. More capital employed in manufacturing, thus giving better markets and closer to producer.
12. Better markets and fewer commission men.
13. Plenty of rain and the election of Harrison and Reid.
14. More attention to work and less to politics.
15. The re-election of President Harrison.

16. Keep out of debt and till the land better.
17. A better class of farm help.
18. A sufficient amount of money to do the business of the country without all being done on credit.
19. The farmer increase his income and lessen his expenses. Laboring men have heaven on earth in our state.
20. Corn and stock raising.
21. Keep out of debt. Do better farming. Let the calamity howlers alone.
22. Another McKinley bill.
23. By a decrease in the number of farmers or a shrinkage in the amount produced. It is a well known fact that the products of the farmers are equal if not in excess of the amount required, and as long as we strain every nerve to grow more, and produce to an excess, so long will we suffer starvation prices. We might divide the agriculturists into two classes, namely: Americans and Foreigners. In the first the males and hired men produce the crops. In the second the whole family, men, women and children, do the labor. Must the American come down and adopt the ways of the Foreign brother in order to raise a family?
24. For farmers to work more and spend less time in talking politics (I apply this term to the shiftless ones). Cheaper railroad freights will help the industrious farmer. In other words government ownership of railways. Farm laborers are amply recompensed.
25. Free trade.
26. Generous reduction of the tariff.
27. Better cultivation and less acreage.
28. If they would be contented, till their farms better and keep out of debt.
29. Cheaper freight, cheaper machinery, cheaper interest, thorough cultivation, economy, go without what they could not pay for, and more rain as a general average.
30. Flail the demagogues.
31. Increase in the volume of currency.
32. Fewer acres farmed and more thorough tillage.

33. To elect both State and National Republican tickets.
34. More diversified farming and less politics.
35. The sub-treasury bill and government ownership of railroads.

36. Abolish all gambling in farm products. A more just system of railroad transportation and free coinage of silver.

37. As to laborers, their condition could not be bettered unless you gave them all you raised. As to farmers—bad management, poor farming, wastefulness and the habit of running into debt are the causes of most farmers troubles or failures. Those that tend to their business in a business way seem to be doing well.

38. For more men to make homes for themselves. Too much land is owned by one man and speculators.

39. Plenty of rain.

40. A government that would give the same show for the poor as our present government does the rich. Abolish the National banks and let the government run our railroads as they do our postoffice and put a stop to the infernal robbery we are subjected to by the many trusts. Give us a government bank, if a few of us are so lucky as to have a few dollars to lay away so we would know some dude would not run away to Canada with it. If you are in sympathy with the farmers and the working people in the cities, mills and mines, God bless you.

41. More work, less politics and free coinage of silver.

42. Economy.

43. Something to give them better returns for their products and a more equal system of taxation. I think also free delivery of mail throughout the country would make country life some pleasanter.

44. Less tariff, more money in circulation and less of our resources consumed by the liquor traffic. The scarcity of money and the loss by the liquor traffic are either enough to make hard times.

45. Less politics and more work.

46. More work and less standing on the corners talking politics.

47. A work-house for tramps.

48. A non-partisan board of arbitration.

49. To better the condition of farmers, I think it should be made unlawful to gather any statistics in regard to the crops so as to leave the speculator in ignorance as to the amount raised.

50. Transportation at cost, equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

51. The early demise of a few calamity howlers.

52. The condition of the farmer and laboring man can only be improved by legislation, both national and state, that will protect their interests as zealously as the interests of corporations, manufacturers and capitalists are. Until the passage of the "McKinley Bill" all legislation since the war has been in the interests of capital, and the agriculturist was lost sight of. The farmer is entitled to the same protection as combined capital and no more. Give us this and we will be satisfied.

53. Better cultivation and a less rate of interest.

54. Stay at home, do your own work or see that it is done, stop talking, stop raising wheat, get 100 sheep, increase up to 500, save every calf that is dropped, buy every one you can for two dollars, raise from 50 to 100 acres of millet and fifty acres of squaw corn, fifty to seventy five acres of oats, feed everything you raise. Keep out of debt, set a fair price on everything and let it slide when you get it. Don't wait for the two and a half cents. Go to bed at 9 p. m. and get up at 4 a. m. Rustle, vote the Republican ticket and be happy.

55. To raise more barley and less wheat, also hay and corn.

56. Better marketing facilities, cheaper transportation and a protective tariff stimulating manufactories and increasing consumers.

57. More diversified agriculture not all in one crop. South Dakota as a whole equals any state I know of. It is a country of great advantages and great disadvantages and when our

people utilize the former and omit the latter calamity will not stop here but pass on.

58. Cheaper money and more of it.

59. More diversified farming and lower interest on loans
But less attention to political calamity howlers.

60. Higher prices and a better method of farming.

61. Rainfall evenly divided.

62. Closing of saloons and strict attention to business.

63. Cheaper transportation and lower rates of interest. By the time the farmer pays the freight to eastern markets on his products and the charges on the goods which he receives in return there is little left for speculation and don't you forget it. To sum the matter up we get too little for what we have to sell and pay too much for what we buy.

64. Irrigation and tree culture. The enforcement of prohibition laws and the closing of saloons which equal in number our dry goods and general stores. This would add to the wealth and prosperity of our country and to the moral and financial improvement of the people. Especially is this true of the farmers and laboring men.

65. More factories, less farmers, less grain raised, wages per month \$20, per day \$1.50. Every county should encourage factories at the county seat.

66. Elect Weaver president.

67. Work more and talk less about the Republican party. A mixed crop would be best. More corn and hay and cattle would improve the situation.

68. Salvation.

69. More money and a change in the distribution of wealth.

70. Persistent efforts in their own vocation.

71. Cheaper money and more of it.

72. Better prices.

73. Higher prices and more rain.

74. More money and higher prices for our produce.

75. Keep out of debt and vote the Republican ticket.

76. To break up the trusts and combinations that are robbing the farmers.

77. More help. The answer to the question is so given for the reason that the demand for hired labor exceeds the supply to such an extent that laborers are unreliable.

78. By attending strictly to business and letting outside issues alone.

79. Attending strictly to your own business.

80. More factories. We are producing too much wheat for the present, but as our population is increasing so rapidly the time is not far distant when the farmer will receive prices for his product that will pay him well for his labor. This is under a government system of protection.

81. Keep out of debt. Hire less and do more work themselves.

82. Restriction of immigration. Greater diversity of occupations. Penalties for gambling in our products. Penalties for dockage. Less and fewer lies about crops. Keep our school lands. No alliances and hard work.

83. Better farming and cultivating fewer acres. The greatest difficulties I consider that we labor under are the high freight rates in getting our produce to market and having our coal and lumber brought in. Another trouble has been the high rate of interest, but that is regulating itself.

84. Plenty of rain, more artesian wells, better rates on railroad freights.

85. Better prices for wheat and stock. More reasonable transportation charges.

86. Reduce the number of our State Legislature once more, limit them to a session once every four years instead of two. Elect our United States Senators by the people instead of by the Legislature wrangling on politics two thirds of the session. Knock out a few more useless officials and hangers-on and cut down the salaries of some of the others. Then we would not have our property assessed its full value, raised by the State Board every year and pay three to four per cent tax on the raise.

87. Increase in the amount of currency, issue of said increase to pay necessary disbursements of government. Bona

fide control of railroads to insure honest rates. Abolition of National Banks and some system of loans whereby the man who is compelled to borrow might be able to sometime pay his debt. At present he who needs money for an emergency often fails to get it at all, or at usurious rates, while the man owning \$100,000 in bonds can borrow of the government \$90,000 at 1 per cent. This places the price of produce in the hands of those who control the currency. Laws to protect Sullivan against Tom Thumb or the wolf from the sheep would be as wise as the present laws protecting corporations. Lack of \$100 to meet an emergency (sickness, fire, loss of a horse, or other unusual expense) has kept hundreds of farmers paying tribute to banks loaning European capital for half a lifetime. The whole people could better afford to give a man outright \$100 in legal tender paper than to have an industrious sober citizen paying tribute to foreign usurers and their American stewards; and certainly we should help our needy citizens as readily as we help the banker to improve his condition or a railroad company to build a railroad for its own benefit. Last (but not least) a law authorizing farmers and laborers to hang any man who buys or sells paper wheat based on wind. Of course elevator charges and grading of wheat should be regulated with a firm hand and the beef combine should be dispersed by the United States army. At present the farmer works for all kinds of money getters who regulate their own business to make money rapidly, and if anything is left for him one year they try to rectify their mistake immediately. Will write again when you send another sheet of paper.

88. A more honest government by men who were not kept in office by patting the people on the back and commending their sins and follies as virtues. Turn the rascals out no matter what party they belong to and put in honest competent men who will not flatter the people to get office or to keep it. You will say that cannot be done under the present system. Then let's change the system.

89. For some to drink less liquor, others to raise more kinds of crop and buy no more machinery than is actually

needed and then take care of it when not in use. For farmers to send men to the Legislature who will pass such laws that will prevent combines and trusts taking all the profit on all they raise and leaving them barely enough to live on. For all laboring men to assist farmers in this move so they can buy produce for its true value and not at the price of a combine. I consider the Republican party the only true friend of the above classes.

90. For the United States to issue enough money to equal the aggregate of all business transactions so that the business can be done for cash instead of notes and mortgages. With a steady increase of population and a constant decrease of the volume of currency can't work nothing but disaster and stagnation to the industries of the country.

91. A government loan at the lowest possible interest, say 3 to 5 per centum, would save me enough to live comfortably, but as it is now we are paying 8 per cent real estate loan and 12 per cent chattel mortgage loan and blood money on top. By the government loaning money on real estate to farmers owing money to a certain limit, would be a great help, and all having money to loan and all the money in banks would be there for the purpose of serving those having no real estate and would only be a trifle higher interest charged than what government give it credit for. It has operated in Norway since 1846 and the small independent land holders has thereby increased 300 per cent and the banks have also increased 200 per cent and the population at the same time remains the same (no material increase). Any system that the government would operate to help real estate owners who live on and till their lands to a low rate of interest taken in with the county taxes and in like manner would bring down interest at once on any private money.

REPORT.

PLACE	Cost of living of family	No. owning homes	Val. of homes	Mortgages on homes	Interest paid	No. renting homes	No. rooms in houses rented	Rent paid per month	American born	Foreign born	Belonging to labor union	Rates of apprentices in the trade
YANKTON—	713 00	...	\$			6	1	\$11 00				
Cigar makers..	700 00	...				3	1	5 00	3		3	\$1 to \$5
	706 50	...					4½	8 ½				
	800 00	...	5,000									
Blacksmiths..	360 00	4	1,500	\$500 00	10	1	5	4 00	3	2	2	
	565 00	...	2,825									
	400 00	...	2,500					8 00				
Carpenters..	300 00	4	200			2	6	6 00	5	1	2	
	500 00	...	1,566					7 00				
	400 00	1	2,000							1		
Wagon maker	280 00	...				1	2	5 00			1	
Butcher.....		...				1		8 50			1	
Tinner.....	475 00	1	320	125 00	10					1		
Fireman.....		...							1			
Reporter.....		...										
Foreman.....	11 00	1	400	50 00	10					1		
	600 00	1	1,000	300 00	8							
Mechanic.....	200 00	1	1,500	750 00	12				1			
Teamster.....	45 00	...	1,000				3	5 00				
	264 00	2	400	500 00	9	2	3	3 00	1	5		
Laborers.....	36 00	...	700				2½	4 00				
SIoux FALLS—												
Cigar makers..		...								2	2	1 to 5
	80 00	...										
Stone cutters..	16 00	1	1,000						4		4	1 to 9
	48 00	...										
Blacksmiths..	20 00	...				1	4	6 50		1		
	00 00	...					4	6 00				
Carpenters...	50 00	1	1,200	600 00	10	2	2	5 00	2	1		
	25 00	...					3	5 50				
Teamsters....		...				1	2	6 00				

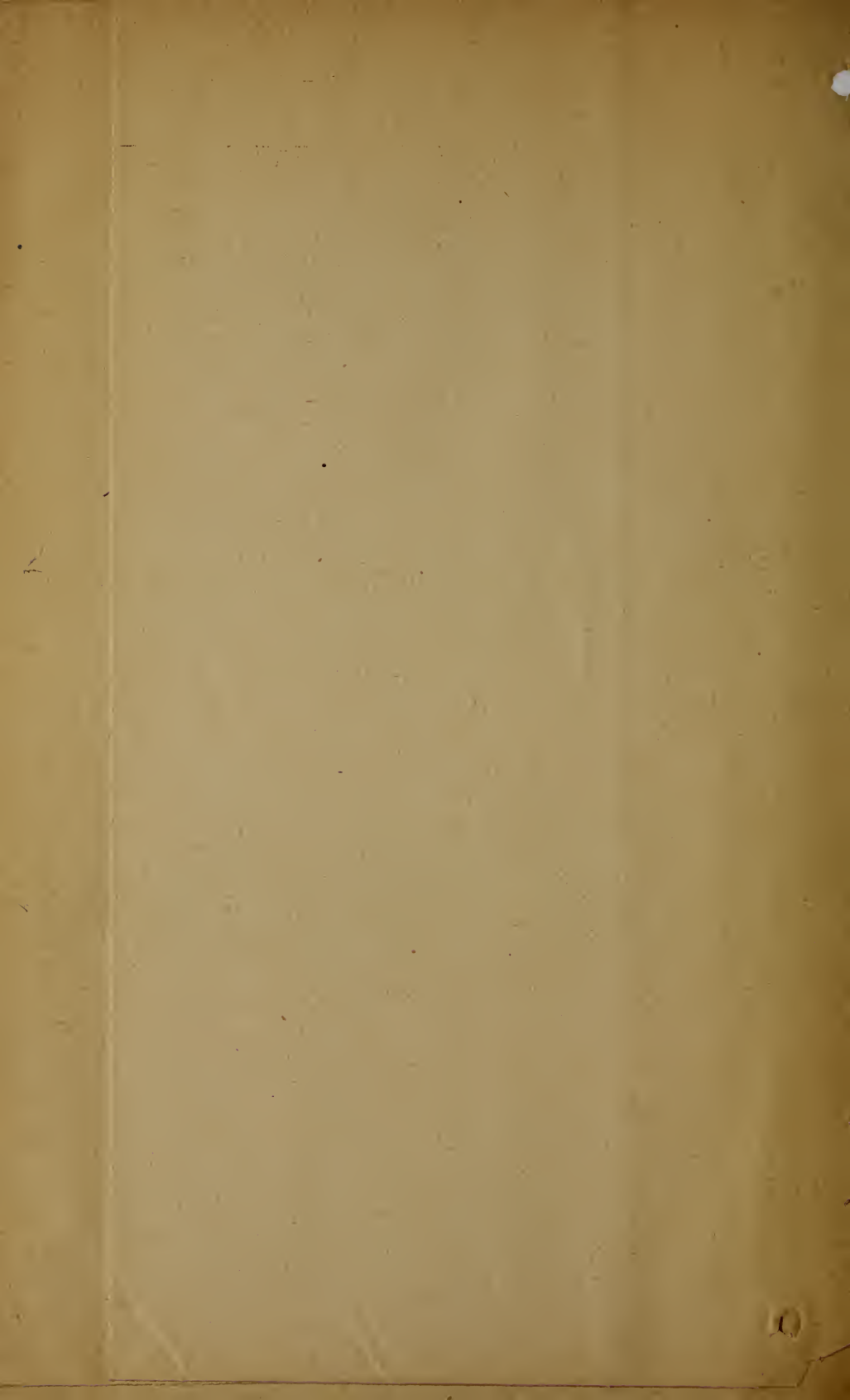
needed and then take care of it when not in use. For farmers to send men to the Legislature who will pass such laws that will prevent combines and trusts taking all the profit on all they raise and leaving them barely enough to live on. For all laboring men to assist farmers in this move so they can buy produce for its true value and not at the price of a combine. I consider the Republican party the only true friend of the above classes.

90. For the United States to issue enough money to equal the aggregate of all business transactions so that the business can be done for cash instead of notes and mortgages. With a steady increase of population and a constant decrease of the volume of currency can't work nothing but disaster and stagnation to the industries of the country.

91. A government loan at the lowest possible interest, say 3 to 5 per centum, would save me enough to live comfortably, but as it is now we are paying 8 per cent real estate loan and 12 per cent chattel mortgage loan and blood money on top. By the government loaning money on real estate to farmers owing money to a certain limit, would be a great help, and all having money to loan and all the money in banks would be there for the purpose of serving those having no real estate and would only be a trifle higher interest charged than what government give it credit for. It has operated in Norway since 1846 and the small independent land holders has thereby increased 300 per cent and the banks have also increased 200 per cent and the population at the same time remains the same (no material increase). Any system that the government would operate to help real estate owners who live on and till their lands to a low rate of interest taken in with the county taxes and in like manner would bring down interest at once on any private money.

THE WAGE EARNER'S REPORT.

PLACE AND OCCUPATION.		No. reported	Highest, lowest, and average	Home work per day	Wages per day	Wages per week	Wages per month	Earnings for the year	Days lost from sickness	Days lost from other causes	Total days lost	No. of engagements	No. of engagements per month	No. of family engagements	Engagements of the family	Cost of living of family	No. owning homes	Vald. of homes	Mortgages on homes	Interest paid	No. renting	No. of homes in rent	Rent paid per month	Amount born	Foreign born	Belonging to labor union	Rate of app. at the trade
YANTON—	Cigar makers.	3	Highest 8 Average 8 Lowest 8	8	\$ 2.50 14 87 2.50 15 00	15 00 92 00 60 00	\$ 60 00 720 00 720 00	\$ 720 00 8 640 720 00	0	0	0	14	14	13	3	1	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	\$ 11 to \$5
	Blacksmiths.	10	Highest 10 Average 10 Lowest 10	10	3 50 18 00 3 50	18 00 90 00 72 00	90 00 540 00 420 00	\$ 540 00 6 480 5 040	50	10	60	11	11	10	2	2	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	\$ 11 to \$5
	Carpenters.	6	Highest 6 Average 6 Lowest 6	10	3 00 10 00 3 00	10 00 60 00 30 00	60 00 420 00 210 00	\$ 420 00 5 040 4 200	40	20	60	14	14	13	3	1	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	\$ 11 to \$5
	Wagon maker.	1	Highest 1 Average 1 Lowest 1	10	2 50 15 00 2 50	15 00 90 00 45 00	90 00 540 00 270 00	\$ 540 00 6 480 3 240	0	0	0	14	14	13	3	1	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	\$ 11 to \$5
	Blacksmith.	1	Highest 1 Average 1 Lowest 1	10	2 50 15 00 2 50	15 00 90 00 45 00	90 00 540 00 270 00	\$ 540 00 6 480 3 240	0	0	0	14	14	13	3	1	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	\$ 11 to \$5
	Foreman.	1	Highest 1 Average 1 Lowest 1	10	2 50 15 00 2 50	15 00 90 00 45 00	90 00 540 00 270 00	\$ 540 00 6 480 3 240	0	0	0	14	14	13	3	1	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	\$ 11 to \$5
	Mechanic.	1	Highest 1 Average 1 Lowest 1	10	2 50 15 00 2 50	15 00 90 00 45 00	90 00 540 00 270 00	\$ 540 00 6 480 3 240	0	0	0	14	14	13	3	1	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	\$ 11 to \$5
	Transporter.	1	Highest 1 Average 1 Lowest 1	10	2 50 15 00 2 50	15 00 90 00 45 00	90 00 540 00 270 00	\$ 540 00 6 480 3 240	0	0	0	14	14	13	3	1	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	\$ 11 to \$5
	Laborers.	6	Highest 6 Average 6 Lowest 6	10	1 50 8 00 1 50	8 00 48 00 24 00	48 00 288 00 144 00	\$ 288 00 3 456 1 728	0	0	0	14	14	13	3	1	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	\$ 11 to \$5
	SIOUX FALLS—	Cigar makers.	2	Highest 2 Average 2 Lowest 2	8	2 50 15 00 2 50	15 00 90 00 45 00	90 00 540 00 270 00	\$ 540 00 6 480 3 240	0	0	0	14	14	13	3	1	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	$ 11 to $5
Stone cutters.		1	Highest 1 Average 1 Lowest 1	10	2 50 15 00 2 50	15 00 90 00 45 00	90 00 540 00 270 00	\$ 540 00 6 480 3 240	0	0	0	14	14	13	3	1	\$ 713 00 713 00 713 00	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 11 00 11 00 11 00	0	0	0	\$ 11 to \$5
Blacksmiths.		1	Highest 1 Average 1 Lowest 1	10	2 50 15 00 2 50	15 00																					



THE REPORT OF THE WAGE EARNERS.

The table is compiled from returns made by wage earners in ten of the cities of the state. The table shows that in no case are the wages paid low and in many cases the wages paid are high.

In general the annual earnings reported are good to very good.

The loss of time from sickness averages but five and seven-tenth days in the year per man, indicating a marked degree of healthfulness.

The total loss of time indicates an average loss of thirty six and six-tenth days in the year per man, indicating fair stability of employment.

There are reported eighty three married men and forty-three single men, sixty-nine owning homes and thirty-six renting homes. Seventy American born and fifty-five Foreign born, and fifty-seven belonging to some labor union or labor organization.

THE WAGE EARNERS' WAY OF HELPING THE LABORER.

In the blanks sent to employes remarks regarding the condition of wage workers and their families and what in your opinion would improve it were asked, for the following is a verbatim report of the remarks made by those returning the blanks:

1. For the general cause of depression in business would respectfully refer you to the demands of the platform of the Independent or People's party; also to Wm. Emery's seven conspiracies which have enslaved the American people.

2. You ask my opinion what would improve it. Well sir, in a nut shell—the only remedy is, less drink, less gambling, unity of the working class and the ballot box.

3. Immigration has had no effect on my trade. I have plenty of work but am not laboring by reason of old age.

4. Having no regular trade I cannot speak specifically regarding the effect of immigration. I am always ready and willing to work, but cannot always find it. I notice though that there are lots of folks in high places who don't work half as hard as I do who are getting richer all the time while I just barely hold my own.

5. Immigration has made some difference to labor here. It has made labor cheaper. I should say as an American citizen to enforce the law in regard to the contract system of labor.

6. I do not think foreign immigration has had much if any effect on my trade (clerk). But it does effect the section men and coal heavers. There are about 15,000 section men employed by this company at the munificent sum of \$1.10 per day. They are nearly all foreign born. Their total earnings for each month is from \$28.50 to \$31.00. The balance of railroad men employed by this company seem to be fairly well paid.

7. I have no fault to find.

8. Immigration of foreign laborers and especially Chinamen has more to do with this than any other thing in San Francisco. There are thousands of Chinese that take the places of the white people. There are many thousands that work in the canneries of Alaska and there are not many rich men in California that do not employ Chinese. Most of the fruit that we eat is picked and cultivated by Chinamen. Very few hotels advertise for white help, most employ Chinese.

9. Boilers should be inspected and engineers licensed and graded according to qualifications and experience.

* 10. My work is mostly setting up drills, harrows, binders, etc., putting in pumps and such. Have worked for W—— Bros. three years last October. Have had an increase of wages every year. My children are too small to work. I have a house and lot but haven't them all paid for yet. Wages are pretty good around here. Prices for groceries and dry goods are quite reasonable.

11. In regard to salaries and wage workers, a man with my earnings has nothing to waste in order to have any of the necessities of life. I try to have a little comfort in my home, consequently do not save up much. But I know quite a few here working seventy hours a week one week and ninety-one hours the other week for \$1.15 per ten hours, and it seems as though it must be hard to live at that rate.

12. Immigration has hurt the cigar makers trade judging from old country cigar makers tramping the country looking for work.

13. To live within their means.

14. More money. Immigration has cheapened my trade.

15. I am a carpenter and work at the trade during vacations. The Scandinavians nearly ruin the trade.

16. Immigration has no effect on my trade that I know of.

17. We are kindly treated and not overworked by our superintendent.

18. A woman should receive the same amount of money for a days work as a man when she does as much work as a

man would do, and then she could help to support the other members of her family, but as it is at present she barely receives enough to clothe her, and the male members of the family have to keep her, while she occupies the place that one of them ought to have and receive men's wages. The introduction of foreign labor is the curse of this country. McKinley ought to have had this class of importation in his famous bill and the duty should have been as high as possible.

19. Immigration has hurt my trade for the reason that foreigners work so cheap.

20. To make good laws and have principle enough to stay with them.

21. Immigration has and is continually reducing the amount of labor and wages in my line of business.

22. The eight hour system in mine, mill and shop. Monthly payments without withholding anything. Equal pay for the same work regardless of sex.

23. I look upon the discontinuance of the corporation or company stores as the best means to help the working people of our district and a law saying that all employes of corporations, companies or contractors be paid in money, as the working people would get the benefit of honest competition and not be forced to purchase of their employer.

24. The contract system in the manufacture of boots and shoes through the hiring of convict labor in manufacturing has made shoemaking, that is custom shoemaking, unprofitable. In fact factory work is nearly entirely displacing custom work in the Hills country. It is not so much the price of labor as the getting any of it to do at any price. That holds good outside of shoemaking likewise. Skilled mine labor is well paid here, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day, but there is idle labor here and conditions seem to be getting worse every year.

25. I am opposed to foreign labor in any shape. I am in favor of eight hour work days. I am in favor of having laws passed by the Legislature in favor of the laboring classes in general.

26. It is my opinion that the wages paid in this locality

are sufficient to afford the laborer a comfortable living and a small margin besides if steady work can be obtained.

27. Foreign laborers have caused reduction in wages but not in provisions and necessities of life.

28. There is at present a lack of employment for labor and in my opinion it is due to the lack of a circulating medium in sufficient volume to do the business of the country. In my opinion we would be better off if we would prohibit foreign labor entirely.

29. The condition of wage workers is fairly good. Enforce prohibition law and everybody join labor organizations.

30. I think trade unions are a good thing to help maintain wages, but they can't do much for the masses. Apprentices do not make much difference here, with us for a new man receives the same pay where he is able to obtain work. Immigration of foreign laborers hurts us here more than anything else. Too many men for the work there is to do. I fully endorse the People's party, and if there had been as much good work everywhere as here the result would have been different.

31. You are too well versed in the conditions of the laboring people in general for me to take up your valuable time with its recital. There was never a bad result but sprung from a bad cause. The vast difference existing between the different classes of our people today does spring from difference of opportunities. Naturally opportunities are about equal and only become unequal or unnatural through statutory interference. It seems to me to be folly in wasting valuable time and money in legislating against the effect of these bad laws. Better repeal the laws. Occupancy and use should be the only title to land. Trade of all kinds should be absolutely unrestricted. A medium of exchange should be had at cost. This I believe the people would establish upon a sound basis, independent of the government. If it were not for government interference and monopoly of finance, under such opportunities as these, I believe opportunities would be more plentiful than now, wages would tend to the maximum, and leave no profit for capital, thus compelling laboring men to be laborers and

capitalists combined. I believe almost universal co operation would result, perfectly voluntary on the part of the co-operators and with this social order that seems to me would result from an equality of opportunities would spring peace and plenty, and mankind would have entered upon a road leading to a higher, better and grander civilization.

32. More wages and shorter hours.

33. Steadier employment, less hours and better wages.

34. Immigration has no effect on my trade.

35. My opinion is that there is too much immigration.

36. I cannot say that foreign labor hurts our trade, though the number of our tradesmen who have come to this country within five years have overrun it. The increase in the number of men in the last five years has exceeded the increase in the demand for granite paving blocks, so we are often idle.

37. Immigration has not hurt my trade.

38. Prohibition would improve it.

39. Immigration has not hurt our trade, I believe that our kind of work should be done by days' work and not by contract. We have to lose some time when the contractor skips.

40. ☐ I think trades unions are necessary for protection.

41. Immigration has hurt my trade to some extent.

42. I think that if the laborers or the union men would not think themselves so great because they belong to organizations they would do better. Some think they can do anything and call out the men and have a strike because they do belong to a union. If they would be a little consistent there would not be so many strikes on record to their sorrow.

43. I think convict labor is doing my trade more harm through the country than anything else I know of.

44. Foreign laborers have flocked to this country in such numbers as to give the manufacturer the advantage, consequently wages are 25 per cent lower than should be for common laborers. Bosses, time-keepers and book-keepers wages are good, from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per year.

45. The foreign element predominates in this locality among the working class and are in greater numbers than there

is demand, consequently the employers take advantage of that fact and have cut wages to some extent from time to time. We know nothing of contract labor here.

46. I believe in the restriction of foreign immigration. Laws should be made to protect laborers from being controlled by capital unjustly.

47. Immigration of foreign laborers either under the contract system or otherwise should be stopped.

48. A compulsory education law would tend to build and improve homes. The home is fundamentally American. National prohibition of liquor, suppression of vicious sports.

49. The influx of foreigners has tended to reduce wages, \$1.50 to \$2.25 being about the average.

50. Foreign laborers hurt our trade a good deal, for they will work cheaper than we can afford to, and if we don't work as cheap as they do we can't get any work.

51. I am satisfied.

52. Stop tenement house and contract labor and have all wage workers belong to a good union and use nothing but union made goods. Whenever that is done the wage workers can say they have at last what a few have tried to get for centuries.

53. Stop contract and convict labor; also tenement house labor and our trade would be greatly benefited by the same.

54. Prison labor. Tenement house labor.

55. The condition of wage workers would be benefited if we had a railroad in here.

56. Put tariff on foreign labor and have free commerce. A foreigner a citizen for twenty-one years before allowed to vote.

57. Foreign labor has had a great effect on my trade.

58. Too many foreign laborers out here for a white man's good. That is all the trouble. Stop foreign laborers from coming and turn back half of what we got here.

59. Reduce the hours of labor. Educate the masses so that they will understand the importance of sending men to congress who will work for their interest instead of corporations who grind them down every chance they get.

60. This camp would be vastly benefited by a repeal of

the present mining law. As it now stands some men will own from six to twenty locations. They find it impossible to do the necessary assessment work and on the first day of January they relocate them, and so continue from year to year. There is not a clause in the present mining law that will be decided by any two courts alike (that is to mean the same thing). Let a law be passed that will be so plainly worded that all can understand alike.

61. The labor laws have been a dead letter to hundreds so far. On account of the selfishness of the politician and heartless corporations and politicians working hand in hand. Land for those that use it (or free land) and transportation at cost, and money issued direct to the people without the intervention of the National bank. Yes, the contract system has had some effect on labor, but our home contract system of the railroad has had the worst effect, shipping two men in here for every job.

62. Foreigners are continually displacing American labor on the Belt. The reason is they are more tractable and put up with conditions that Americans would not.

63. There are a great many foreign laborers in the Hills that are taking the places of Americans in different industries at reduced wages and as soon as they accumulate a little money they go to the land of their birth to spend it. They live on very little and can work on what an American would starve on. I only know of one way that in my opinion would help matters and that is by thorough organization and education. I believe that all who toil for a living should organize for self protection.

64. I think that the immigration of foreign laborers from Italy and the Danes hurt our trade and should be stopped.

65. The foreigners are gradually taking the places of American miners for the reason that they will exist under conditions that an American could not exist under and submit to impositions that Americans would not submit to and vote according to the dictation of bosses.

66. Yes, the Italians or the Swedes that come to this country don't take out naturalization papers, don't become citizens and keep out the Americans that need work.

67. Kill off the Anarchists and agitators and colonize the Irish in Central Africa.

68. Foreign labor has not hurt our camp, but at the other camps there have been men shipped in to do railroad work who went to do mining work at \$1.50 per day, but they were stopped by the Miners union. They were not foreign immigrants alone. I am a foreigner myself but a citizen of the United States. If the working people of the Black Hills had their pay every week it would be a great benefit to them. They have to take their goods mostly from the company's store for which they pay about two prices.

69. Wages are good here in the mining camps owing to labor unions, which in my opinion is the only way to keep them good. But the price of all the necessities of life are outrageously high. So there is not so much difference between wages and living here and other places where wages and supplies are low. It is said that in some of the camps in order to hold a job a man must give the foreman \$20.00 per month from his wages. Is there not some way to prevent this.

70. Each individual should receive wages according to his ability. No apprentice should be allowed in a mine any more than one should be allowed to run an engine. Keep away from the saloons and gambling houses. Immigration has had a great effect in various ways.

71. Foreign labor makes it harder to obtain work.

72. I believe that the law is wrong that allows a company or individual to get a patent on a mining claim and not work it. If they did not have a patent they would have to do \$100 worth of work on each claim. There are several claims in this district that I could make wages on if I had free access to them. The entire system of laws governing mines is a fraud.

73. Lack of employment from inability to obtain work has caused much want among miners. Inability to collect wages from employers causes frequent distress. In this locality any miner who has steady work and receives his pay regularly can support his family comfortably by exercise of prudent economy. A day's work should be but eight hours and employers should be compelled by law to pay every week.

MANUFACTURERS' EMPLOYES.

County and occupation of employees.	No. Employed			Wages per Day.			No. hrs in days work	Total empl'd
	Men	Wmn	Min's	Highe't	Low.	Aver'ge		
MINNEHAHA—								
General manager.....	1			\$ 3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	\$.....	\$.....	12	1
Millers.....	2			3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 00	2 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2
Engineers.....	2			2 00	2 55	2 00	12	2
Cleaners.....	2			1 50	1 50	1 50	12	2
Packers.....	1			1 50	1 50	1 50	12	1
Teamsters.....	1			1 50	.....	1 50	12	1
Laborers.....	2			1 50	1 50	1 50	12	2
Coopers.....	1	1		1 50	1 50	1 50	12	2
YANKTON—								
Steam fitters.....	2			2 00	1 50	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2
Plumbers.....	2			1 50	.....	.....	10	2
Laborers.....	2			1 50	.....	.....	10	2
Superintendent.....	1			150 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers.....	1			90 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cashier.....	1			125 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemist.....	1			90 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipping clerk.....	1			75 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miller.....	1			75 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fireman.....	1			50 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foremen.....	6			2 50	1 60	2 05	.....	.....
Kiln men.....	40@60			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarrymen.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mill hands.....				1 85	1 50	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	40@60			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car drivers.....			2	1 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....
	59@79			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CODINGTON—								
Laborers.....	8			2 00	1 50	1 78	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	3			2 50	1 25	1 65	10	3
Bottle washers.....	1		1	3 00	1 00	.....	10	2
Bottlers.....	1			.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Millers and elevator men.....	5			2 00	1 50	1 75	10	5

*Per month and house.

EMPLOYERS ON EMPLOYEES' REPORTS. BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. Employees			Wages per Day			Hours consti- tuting a days' work	Total employed
	Men	Minors	Women	Lowest	Highest	Average		
MINNEHAHA COUNTY—								
Book-keepers	3			\$2 00	\$4 00	\$3 00	9	3
Foremen	5			2 50	5 00	3 75	9	5
Engineers	2			2 50	2 50	2 50	9	2
Blacksmiths	16			1 00	3 50	2 94	9 & 10	16
Blacksmiths' helpers	2			1 75	1 75	1 75	9	2
Masons	3			4 00	4 22	4 11	8	3
Machinists	6			2 00	2 00	2 00	10	6
Moulders	2			2 50	2 50	2 50	10	2
Stonecutters	102			3 00	5 00	3 62	9	102
Stonecutters' apprentices	1	2		1 00	2 25	1 62½	9	3
Superintendents	2			4 50	6 00	5 25	9	2
Quarrymen	75			1 50	2 25	1 91½	9	75
Pavers	6			4 00	4 00	4 00	9	6
Carvers	2			6 00	6 00	6 00	9	2
Wheelwrights	2			1 75	2 25	2 00	10	2
Painters	2			1 75	2 25	2 00	10	2
Tinners	1			3 00	3 00	3 00	10	1
Teamsters	14	1		1 25	1 50	1 42	9	15
Drillers	51			2 00	2 25	2 12½	9	51
Tool boys		3		1 00	1 00	1 00	9	3
Laborers	97	1	1	50	2 50	1 75	9 & 10	99
Total	394	7	1			835 85		402
Average						2 37½	9	50

Total number of firms reporting, 8. Total number of days operated in year, 1,707; average, 284½. Amount paid in wages and salaries (for five firms) \$76,077.87; average, \$25,215.57. Capital invested (for three firms) \$130,000; average, \$43,333.33. Gross earnings (for three firms) \$54,633.73; average, \$18,211.24. Increase or decrease of wages, no change reported. One strike reported, settled by arbitration.

COUNTIES.	No. Employees			Wages per Day			Hours consti- tuting a days' work	Total employ'd
	Men	Minors	Women	Lowest	Highest	Average		
YANKTON COUNTY—								
Carpenters.....	4			2 50	2 50	2 50	10	4
Bricklayers.....	5			4 00	4 00	4 00	10	5
Stonemasons.....	2			3 50	3 50	3 50	10	2
Plasterers.....	2			3 50	3 50	3 50	10	2
Laborers.....	5			1 50	1 50	1 50	10	5
Total.....	18					\$51 50		18
Average.....	18					2 86	10	18
CUSTER AND PENNINGTON COUNTIES—								
Miners.....	250			2 50	5 00	3 50	10	250
Engineers.....	50			2 00	5 00	3 00	10	50
Blacksmiths.....								
Carpenters.....								
Surveyors.....								
Clerks.....								
Laborers.....								
Total.....							10	300
Average.....						\$3 41	10	300

Total number firms reporting, 1; total number of days operated in year, 365; increase number men employed, 300.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE BLACK HILLS.

The Black Hills mineral district includes the counties of Lawrence, Pennington and Custer, Whitewood mining district being the largest wherein the large mines under the Homestake company are situated, Lead being the largest city in any of the mineral districts of the Black Hills. Lead has a population of 4,000, maintained directly and indirectly upon the mining industry.

The number of miners, engineers, blacksmiths, shovelers, timber men, car men, cage tenders, mill men, mule drivers, foremen, shaft bosses and superintendents will amount to 800 men. The wages are governed by positions held. Engineers \$4.00 per day, fire men \$3.00 per day, miners \$3.50 per day, timber men \$3.50 per day, shovelers, car men, mule drivers, timber helpers or any helper in the mines \$3.00 per day. Mill men employed in the reduction of ores are paid as follows: Engineers \$4.00 per day, amalgamators \$3.50 per day, stamp feeders \$3.00 per day, foremen \$3.00 per day, assistant helpers around the mines and mills \$2.50 per day, except competent night watchmen whose duty is to guard against fire, \$3.00 per day.

The next largest city in the Whitewood mineral district is Terraville, which has a population of 1,500, all employed in and around the mines and mills. Wages and rules the same as at Lead.

Next comes Central City with a population of 800, of which the principal business is mining, the same wages being paid.

The Ruby, Bald Mountain and Green Mountain mining district is also situated in Lawrence county. This district has a growing population of 500 people. This district is known as the refractory or mining district which has greatly improved (over two-thirds) within the past year upon the discovery of a method and process of reducing these basic ores in the extrac-

tion of the gold and silver they contain. The same wages rule here as in the Whitewood mining district.

The next is the Galena mining district, which produces silver ores, and under the decrease in the price of silver this mining city has gradually fallen off, however the same wages rule. It has a population of 250.

Bear Gulch mining district has a population of 100, principally employed in placer mining. Mining throughout the Black Hills mineral district has increased during the year 1892 over a third; 7,000 men were employed in 1891; 10,000 men are now employed in 1892, wages remaining the same. Idle men of any kind are scarce.

The mineral production of the Black Hills has increased over one-third and the full amount for 1892 is \$8,000,000.

TABLE OF WAGES AND PRICES PAID IN DIFFERENT CITIES OF THE BLACK HILLS.

LEAD CITY.

Waiter girls in hotels.....	\$25.00 per month and board.
Head cooks.....	Average \$60.00 per month and board.
Laundry girls.....	\$25 00 per month and board.
Second cooks.....	\$30.00 per month and board.
Dish washers.....	\$27.50 per month and board.
Yard men.....	\$27.50 per month and board.
Sugar, granulated.....	Sixteen pounds per dollar.
Arbuckle's coffee.....	25 cents per pound.
Teas.....	40, 50, 75 and 90 cents per pound.
Flour.....	Per hundred weight, \$3.25, \$3.00 and \$2 75.
Beef.....	5 to 15 cents per pound.
Hogs.....	\$5.75 per hundred, live weight.
Nails.....	6 cents per pound.

DEADWOOD.

Carpenters.....	\$3.50 to \$4.00 per day.
Stone masons.....	\$4.00 per day.
Bricklayers.....	\$5.00 per day.
Servant girls.....	\$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board.
Board.....	\$25.00 per month.

Prices of provisions the same as in Lead City.

HILL CITY.

Prices about the same as at Deadwood.

RAPID CITY.

Carpenters.....	\$3.50 to \$4.00 per day.
Bricklayers.....	\$5.00 per day.
Stone masons.....	\$5.00 per day.
Ranchmen.....	\$35.00 per month and board.
Common laborers.....	\$2.00 per day.
Board.....	\$4.00 to \$5.00 per week.

EMPLOYEES, 1892.

Incy.		Wis. Minn & P			Illinois Central.					Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley					T total	
Av. per day	Hrs in d's w'k	No. employ'd	Wages per month	Hrs in d's w'k	No. employed	Wages per day			Hrs in d's w'k	No. employed	Wages per day			Hrs in d's w'k		
						Highest	Lowest	Average			Highest	Lowest	Average			
		4	\$40 00	10	Men 4 Women 1	5	\$3 66	\$ 83	\$1 93	10						266
\$1 73	10															270
4 00	10															265
2 25	10															272
3 00	10															189
2 00																381
																125
2 00	10										3	2 75	2 75	2 75	10	147
											4	70 00	50 00	60 00	10	559
			45 00		2	1 90	1 50	1 70	10							388
1 60	10		1 25		3	1 25	1 25	1 25	10							1,079
2 10		1	50 00	10	1	1 66	1 66	1 66	10							250
1 50	10				1	1 66	1 66	1 66	10							193
1 50	10				1	1 16	1 16	1 16	10							967
																2
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1 50	10				1	1 25	1 25	1 25	10		3	50 00	50 00	50 00	10	22
					1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10							2
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TABLE OF WAGES AND PRICES PAID IN DIFFERENT CITIES OF THE BLACK HILLS.

LEAD CITY.

Waiter girls in hotels.....	\$25.00 per month and board.
Head cooks.....	Average \$60.00 per month and board.
Laundry girls.....	\$25 00 per month and board.
Second cooks.....	\$30.00 per month and board.
Dish washers.....	\$27.50 per month and board.
Yard men.....	\$27.50 per month and board.
Sugar, granulated.....	Sixteen pounds per dollar.
Arbuckle's coffee.....	25 cents per pound.
Teas.....	40, 50, 75 and 90 cents per pound.
Flour.....	Per hundred weight, \$3.25, \$3.00 and \$2 75.
Beef.....	5 to 15 cents per pound.
Hogs.....	\$5.75 per hundred, live weight.
Nails.....	.6 cents per pound.

DEADWOOD.

Carpenters.....	\$3.50 to \$4.00 per day.
Stone masons.....	\$4.00 per day.
Bricklayers.....	\$5.00 per day.
Servant girls.....	\$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board.
Board.....	\$25.00 per month.

Prices of provisions the same as in Lead City.

HILL CITY.

Prices about the same as at Deadwood.

RAPID CITY.

Carpenters.....	\$3.50 to \$4.00 per day.
Bricklayers.....	\$5.00 per day.
Stone masons.....	\$5.00 per day.
Ranchmen.....	\$35.00 per month and board.
Common laborers.....	\$2.00 per day.
Board.....	\$4.00 to \$5.00 per week.

REPORT OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, 1892.

EMPLOYEES.	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.				C. & N. W.				Great Northern Railway.				B. C. R. & N.				Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.				Wis. Minn & P.				Illinois Central.				Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley.				Total
	No. employ'd	Total No. days worked	Total yearly wages	Average daily wages	No. employ'd	Average daily wages	Wages per month			No. employ'd	Average daily wages	No. employ'd	Average daily wages	Wages per Mo.			No. employ'd	Wages per month	Hrs in day's wk	No. employ'd	Wages per day			No. employ'd	Wages per day								
							Highest	Lowest	Average					Highest	Lowest	Average					Highest	Lowest	Average		Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average			
Station agents.....	166	52,063	\$ 111,883 85	\$2.15	7	\$1.76	Men	9	\$100.00	\$50.00	\$80.34	9	\$1.66	Men	16	\$115.00	\$45.00	\$1.70 10	4	\$10.00 10	Women 1	17	Men 4	5	\$3.66	\$ 83	\$1.93 10	287					
Other station men.....	234	64,135	116,751 82	1.82			Women 1-10	9	50.00	43.00	45.50	3	4.50	Women 1	17			4.00 10					Women 1	5						370			
Engineers.....	184	57,751	210,884 28	3.65	42	3.71	9	67.50		67.50		2	2.25	19			3.25 10					Pass'g'r	7	\$ 64.00	\$ 53.70	\$ 53.85 10	265						
Firemen.....	186	58,288	131,865 22	2.26	45	2.29	9	67.50		67.50		2	2.25	19			3.25 10					Pass'g'r	11	\$ 4.30	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.65 10	273						
Conductors.....	159	43,731	130,673 34	3.19	32	3.45	Pass'g'r	2	100.00	100.00		2	3.00	7	185.00	70.00	3.00 10					Freight	11	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.35 10	189						
Other trainmen.....	281	88,118	163,015 39	1.85	62	2.32	Mixed	3	90.00	90.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00					Freight	11	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.50 10	381						
Machinists.....	113	35,259	95,571 50	2.71	10	2.86	B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														125		
Carpenters.....	118	37,105	85,649 97	2.30	25	2.08	B'g'age	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														147		
Other shopmen.....	472	145,105	302,571 09	1.82	63	1.63	B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														339		
Section foremen.....	241	73,828	133,284 03	1.70	50	1.70	B'g'age	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														388		
Other trackmen.....	690	207,199	364,908 67	1.28	254	1.30	B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														1,079		
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen.....	231	73,487	146,493 89	3.02	7	1.01	B'g'age	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														250		
Telegraph operators and dispatchers.....	129	49,935	104,039 45	2.08	16	2.59	B'g'age	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														193		
All other employees and laborers.....	965	284,101	486,485 82	1.71	19	2.09	B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														967		
Employers' account floating equipment.....					2	4.31	B'g'age	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														2		
General office clerks.....					2	4.92	B'g'age	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														2		
Clerks.....					1	40.00	B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														1		
Mail carriers.....					4	15.00	B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														2		
Car inspectors.....					2	70.00	B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														3		
Coal heavers.....					2	20.00	B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														3		
Wipers.....					4	45.00	B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														3		
Car repairers.....					1	50.00	B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														3		
Roadmaster.....							B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														2		
Cashier.....							B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														1		
Hoarder.....							B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														1		
Car cleaner.....							B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														1		
Pump repairers.....							B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														1		
Foremen.....							B'k'm'n	18	60.00	60.00		2	1.75	12	55.00	50.00	2.00														1		
Totals.....	4,058	1,274,278	\$2,469,464 42	\$1.93	723	\$1.98	149			\$1.59		94	\$1.52	224			\$1.88	20	\$1.60			16			\$1.71	53			\$2.69	5,400			

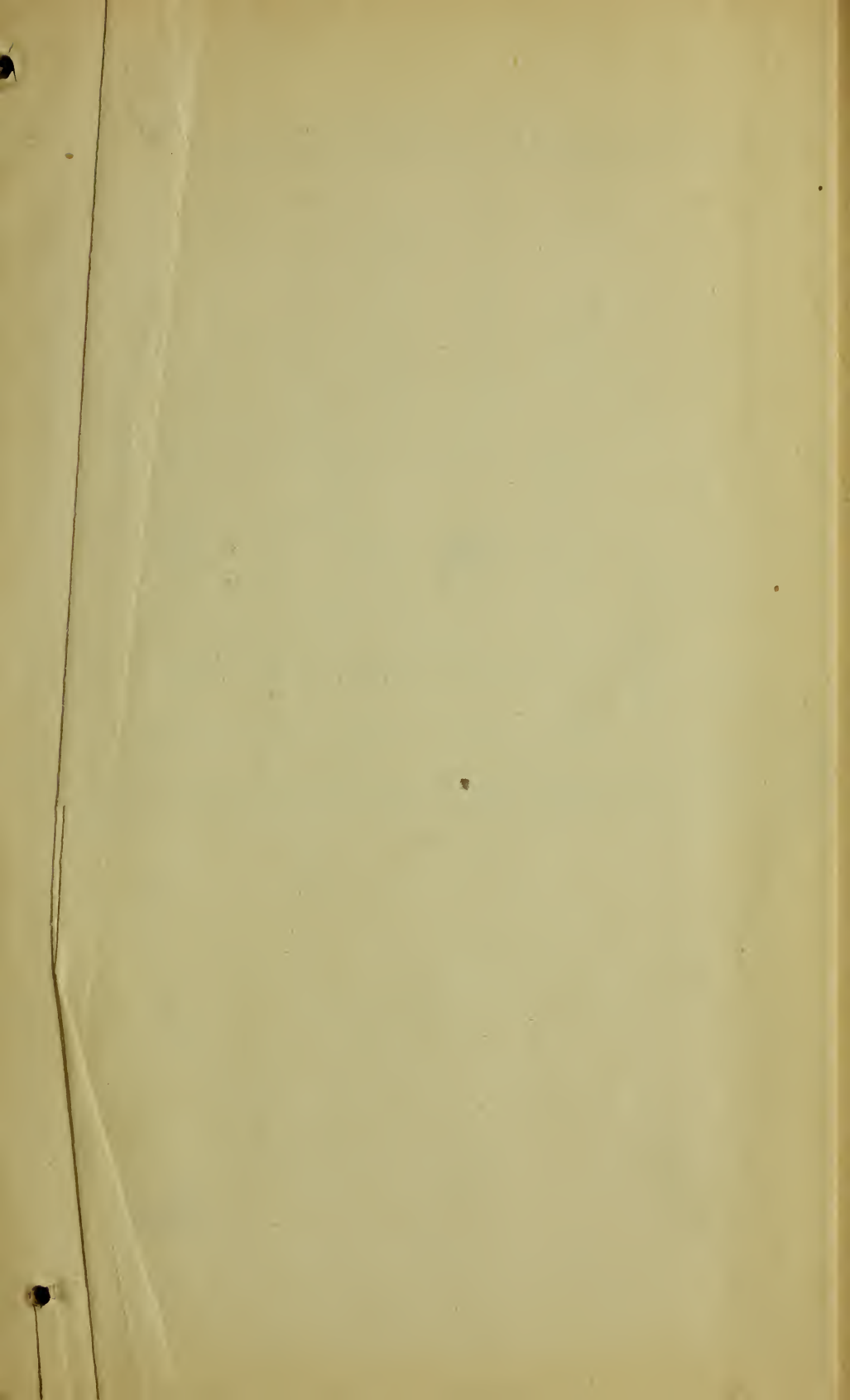
*Engine watchman. †With house, fuel and light. ‡Per month. Average wages per day for the State, \$1.90.

NUMBER OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN SOUTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEAR 1891.

NAMES OF RAILROAD COMPANY.	General officers														Total		
	General office clerks	Station agents	Other station men	Engine men	Firemen	Conductors	Other train men	Machinists	Carpenters	Other shopmen	Section foremen	Other trackmen	Switchmen, Flagmen, Watchmen	Telegraph operators and dispatchers		Other employes	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry.	9	3	3	3	3	7	5	.....	8	13	38	4	.....	9	93	
Burlington & Missouri River R.R. (C.B.&Q.)	13	5	8	10	7	7	7	.....	9	38	277	6	.....	178	571	
Black Hills & Fort Pierre R. R.	1	3	4	3	3	3	4	.....	1	6	31	3	.....	13	82	
Chicago & Northwestern Ry.	2	74	35	38	27	55	8	21	56	95	193	6	.....	17	677	
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha R. R.	8	5	6	6	2	3	.....	.....	.....	13	26	2	.....	10	88	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.	111	53	53	53	36	60	4	20	20	142	284	2	.....	25	882	
Deadwood Central R. R.	2	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	21	
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R. (I. C.)	4	2	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	24	
Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley R. R.	13	18	13	13	10	19	.....	16	8	24	66	4	.....	96	300	
Forest City & Sioux City R. R.	
Great Northern Ry.	18	3	4	5	7	12	.....	7	11	21	11	.....	6	12	117	
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry.	
Duluth, Watertown & Pacific Ry.	6	2	4	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	11	6	.....	1	1	55	
Willmar & Sioux Falls Ry.	7	2	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	2	1	38	
Sioux City & Northern R. R.	2	3	13	13	8	16	11	10	40	1	2	.....	2	1	123	
Sioux Falls Terminal R. R.	
Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific R. R.	5	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	14	.....	1	3	35	
Watertown & Lake Kampeska Ry.	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average pay per day.....	\$12 50 \$4 15 \$2 05 \$1 67 \$3 75 \$2 31 \$3 46 \$2 21 \$7 53 \$2 39 \$1 80 \$1 70 \$1 20 \$2 20 \$2 22 \$2 54	20	289	134	150	155	110	193	33	89	153	379	904	16	63	386	3107

MANUFACTURERS' REPORT.

COUNTY.	Number days operated in year	Number of persons em- ployed	Amount paid in wages and salaries	Kind of goods man- ufactured	Quantity	Value	Value of raw material used	Value of production	Value of plant at pres- ent	Class of power used	Number of steam boilers	Total horse power	Year when operations commenced	Value of plant at that time	Value of production first year
Minnehaha.....	300	13	\$6000	Rolled oats and feed	24,000 bbls	\$10,000	\$66,000	\$90,000	\$50,000	Steam	1	.....	80 1882	\$40,000	\$ 400
Lake.....	180	4	.....	Upholstery and tow	500 tons	6,000	2,000	60,000	3,000	Steam	1	.....	12 1887	500	.....
	240	60 to 80	.....	Portland cement	30,000 bbls	.....	.....	.....	200,000	Steam	4	350 to 500	1890	.....	.....
Yankton.....	300	3 to 10	2,400	Steam and hot water heating, plumbing, sheet iron and cor- nice work.	.....	10,000	8,000	12,000	4,500	.....	.....	.....	1887	2,800	3,000
	150	8	2,000	Upholstering tow	300 tons	6,000	1,500	.....	4,000	Horse p'w'r	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
	275	5	2,500	Harrows and plows	.....	7,500	1,000	3,000	2,000	Steam	1	.....	4 1881	.....	.....
Codington.....	300	5 to 6	2,500	Cigars	25,000	.....	3,750	8,000	.....	Hands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	300	3	1,800	Soda water	.....	8,000	2,000	40,000	10,000	Water	.....	25 to 30	2 1884	1,500	600
	300	5	3,000	Corn meal, graham	.....	.....	30,000	40,000	4,000	Steam	1	.....	25 to 30	4,000	30,000



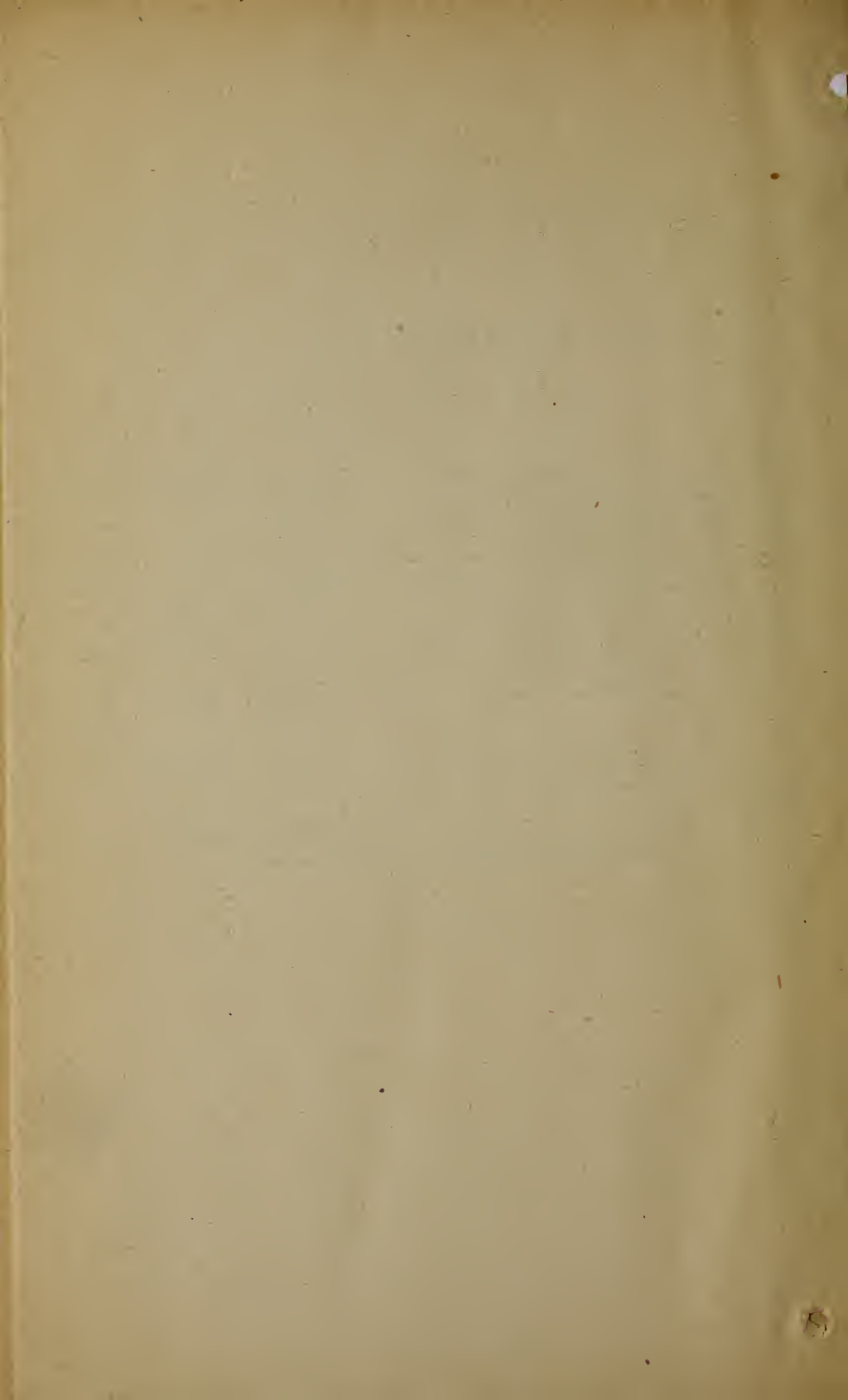
MANUFACTURERS' REPORT.

COUNTY.	Number days operated in year	Number of persons em- ployed	Amount paid in wages and salaries	Kind of goods man- ufactured	Quantity	Value	Value of raw material used	Value of production	Value of plant at pres- ent	Class of power used	Number of steam boilers	Total horse power	Year when operations commenced	Value of plant at that time	Value of production first year
Minnehaha	300	13	\$6000	Rolled oats and feed	24,000 bbls	\$10,000	\$66,000	\$90,000	\$50,000	Steam	1	1	80 1892	\$40,000	
Lake	180	4	.....	Upholstery and tow	500 tons	6,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	Steam	1	1	12 1887	500	\$ 400
	240	60 to 80	.....	Portland cement	30,000 bbls	.....	.....	60,000	200,000	Steam	4	4350 to 500	1890	.....	.....
Yankton	300	3 to 10	2,400	Steam and hot water heating, plumbing, sheet iron and cor- nice work.	.....	10,000	8,000	12,000	4,500	.....	.....	.....	1887	2,800	3,000
	150	8	2,000	Upholstering tow	300 tons	6,000	1,500	.....	4,000	Horse p'w'r	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	275	5	2,500	Harrows and plows	.....	7,500	1,000	3,000	2,000	Steam	1	.....	4 1881	150	.....
Codington	300	5 to 6	2,500	Cigars	25,000	8,000	3,750	8,000	.....	Hands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	300	8	1,800	Soda water	.....	8,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	Water	.....	.....	2 1884	1,500	600
	300	5	3,000	Corn meal, graham	.....	.....	30,000	40,000	4,000	Steam	1	25 to 30	1887	4,000	30,000

REPORT OF FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

Name and Location of Mill Company	Value of mill and machinery	Total capital invested	Motive Power		Capacity in bbls 10 hrs.	Number of rolls	Number of buhrs	No. bu. of grain ground during the year	Total cost of grain	No. pounds of flour manufactured in the year	No. pounds graham	No. pounds feed	Total value of mill product for the year	No. days run during the year—night, day.	Average No. of employees	Price of Labor		Managers	Salesmen	Book-keepers	Clerks	Foremen	First Millers	Second Millers	Mill-wright	Engineers	Teamsters	Apprentices		Laborers	Hours of labor daily	
			Water	Steam												Increase	Decrease											No. employed	Average monthly wages			No. employed
Rapid River Mill Co., Rapid City.....	\$ 30,000 00	\$ 45,000 00	Water	Steam	50	6 double	65,000	\$ 47,000 00	2,244,000	32,000	75,000	\$ 60,000 00	250	6	The same	The same	1	\$125 00	1	\$ 6 00	1	\$ 2 25	3	\$ 2 00	10
Kampeska Mill Co., Watertown.....	12,000 00	15,000 00	.....	Steam	30	12	.....	5,000	.....	190,000	.....	.....	.....	250	4	The same	The same	1	50 00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose Roller Mill Co., Montrose.....	13,724 34	Steam	37	5 double	80,000	245	4	The same	The same	1	1	70 00	1	50 00	1	50 00	1	35 00	10
Kimball Mill Co., Kimball.....	.....	.....	.....	Steam	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Increase	.....	1	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. J. Spencer, Watertown.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	Steam	75	1	1	36,000	.....	.....	60,000	1,000,000	.....	200	5	.....	Advance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. J. Bynon, Brookings.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....	Steam	100	9 double	2	250,000	170,000 00	10,000,000	.....	4,000,000	.....	600	11	The same	The same	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artesian Roller Mill Co., Springfield..	15,000 00	.....	Art. well	.....	20	5	.....	14,424	10,000 00	600,000	7,000	225,000	.....	.....	2	The same	The same	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. B. Smith & Son, Madison.....	6,000 00	15,000 00	.....	Steam	45	5 double	.....	50,000	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	4	.....	Advance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cascade Mill Co., Sioux Falls.....	75,600 00	75,000 00	W. & S.	W. & S.	60	12	1	75,000	56,250 00	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	300	7	.....	Advance	1	125 00	1	75 00	1	2 75	1	2 00	1	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Roller Mill Co., Yankton.....	10,000 00	12,000 00	Art. well	.....	20	3 double	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	The same	The same	1	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excelsior Mill Co., Yankton.....	25,000 00	45,000 00	W. & S.	W. & S.	65	12	1	120,540	15,166 86	4,747,708	.....	120 cars	.....	280	10	The same	The same	1	100 00	1	100 00	.....	1	3 50	1	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F. & R. Brumwell, Huron.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	5 tn fd	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	100	2	.....	Advance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aberdeen Mill Co., Aberdeen.....	38,000 00	60,000 00	.....	Steam	80	8 double	.....	175,784	127,233 50	7,214,160	30,000	3,192,967	162,236 00	462	14	.....	Advance	1	166 66	1	150 00	1	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geo. Reeves & Co., Castalia.....	12,000 00	15,000 00	.....	Steam	30	11	2	30,000	78,000 00	1,300,000	1,900	15,000	24,400 00	402	5	.....	.....	1	50 00	1	50 00	1	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John R. White & Co., Andrus Roller Mill Co., Andrus.....	4,500 00	.....	Water	.....	10	5 double	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	The same	The same	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dell Rapids Mill Co., Dell Rapids.....	13,000 00	18,000 00	.....	.....	20	4	1	35,000	15,000 00	700,000	1,000	60,000	18,000 00	830	2	The same	The same	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. B. Bascomb, Clark.....	20,000 00	23,000 00	.....	Steam	50	7 double	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Decrease	.....	1	40 00	1	40 00	.....	1	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$317,224 34	\$377,000 00	.....	.....	722	.....	13	975,977	\$581,567 53	\$1,504,368	187,211	11,705,608	\$300,501 12	4,285 92	.....	.....	786 66	.....	\$500 00	\$260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
Average.....	18,660 25	31,416 67	.....	.....	45 1/2	.....	1.3	75,075	58,156 75	3,150,437	23,401	1,300,623	60,100 22	306.15 1/2	.....	.....	98 33	.....	83 57	52 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104

*Book-keeper. †Assistant. ‡Wages per day.



SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS.

The following tables present by counties the shipments of grain, live stock and other productions from the counties of South Dakota and as far as could be obtained the shipments from each station for the year 1891. The table is complete except as to the Great Northern Railroad. The value of these tables depends upon their reliability and are the returns from the books of the different railroads carefully compiled and classified.

The tables show what our people have sold, what they have added to the world's commerce in the year 1891. Not all to be sure but the mass of the exports of the state is herein indicated.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

[illegible]

EDMUNDS COUNTY.

[illegible]

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

FALL RIVER COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Mixed live st'k	Wheat	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Building brick	Stone	Wool	Sand	Stucco	Totals
B. & M. R. R.—	45	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Ardmore.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	23	4	41	.....	84
Edgemont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	6
Hot Springs.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Minnekahta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491
S. & G. Ranch.....	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F., E. & M. V. R. R.—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hot Springs.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Smithwick.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Oelrichs.....	6	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Totals.....	743	.....	10	1	6	1	3	58	1	58	4	41	2	928

Valuation, cattle, \$445,800; horses and mules, \$20,000; wheat, \$2,160; oats, \$225; hay, \$2,320.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

FAULK COUNTY.

[illegible]

GRANT COUNTY.

[illegible]

Valuation, cattle \$24,600, hogs \$8,800, horses and mules \$10,000, sheep \$900, wheat \$455,040, oats \$1,550, flax seed \$23,000, flour \$7,000, junk \$200.

No return from Great Northern R. R. for Grant county.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

JERAULD COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep.	Mixed live st'k	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Flax seed	Flour	Mill feed	Barley	Millet	Timothy	Rye	Junk	Wool	Miscellaneous.	Totals
C., M. & St. P. R. R.—																					
Alpena.....	27	3	3	4	4	284	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	333
Totals.....	27	3	3	4	4	284			5		6							1			333

Valuations, cattle \$16,200, hogs \$2,400, horses and mules \$6,000, sheep \$1,200, wheat \$102,240, flax seed \$3,000, junk \$50.

Over half the shipments from Jerauld county go to Woonsocket, Kimball and White Lake.

KINGSBURY COUNTY.

C. M. & St. P. R. R.—																					
Oldham.....	5	3	...	...	...	281	...	5	7	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
Lake Preston.....	10	2	...	1	...	106	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Erwin.....	5	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	7	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Chi. & N. W. R. R.....	104	9	5	15	4	1319	2	30	1	21	219	67	16	40	1	2	9	1	1	1	155
Totals.....	124	14	5	16	4	1888	2	35	15	21	306	67	16	40	1	2	9	1	1	1	55

Valuation, cattle \$74,400, hogs \$11,200, horses and mules \$10,000, sheep \$4,800, wheat \$679,680, corn \$480, oats \$7875, hay \$840, flax seed \$15,300, flour \$48,900, junk \$50.

LAKE COUNTY.

C., M. & St. P. R. R.—																					
Wentworth.....	9	2	1	...	...	172	...	10	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Madison.....	93	27	3	7	...	401	...	46	6	...	199	15	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	820
Ramona.....	6	2	...	...	...	398	...	20	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558
Winfred.....	7	3	2	4	...	199	...	5	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
Totals.....	115	34	6	11	1170	...	81	6	...	443	15	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1904

Valuation, cattle \$69,000, hogs \$27,200, horses and mules \$12,000, sheep \$3,300, wheat \$421,200, oats \$18,225, flax seed \$221,500, flour \$10,500.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Hay	Flax seed	Potatoes	Barley	Rye	Junk	Stone	Wool	Hides	Wood	Lumber	Ore	Bullion	Miscellaneous	Totals
C., M. & St. P. R. R.—																						
Eden	49	189	..	9	177	79	122	5	58	..	86	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
Canton	53	107	..	3	140	20	98	34	92	..	25	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	651
Worthing	11	11	..	..	102	..	35	47	78	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299
Lennox	19	133	..	..	166	9	73	..	70	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486
Totals	132	390	—	12	585	108	328	86	298	..	92	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,211½
Valuation, cattle \$79,200, hogs \$3,600, sheep \$149,000, junk \$200.																						\$73,800, hay 3,440, flax seed \$25,920, oats \$73,800,

LAWRENCE COUNTY,

[illegible]

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

STATIONS.	C. M. & St. P. R. R.—																			Totals
	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Hay	Flax seed	Flour	Build'g brick	Wool	Wood	Lumber	Ore	Stucco	Sawdust	Machinery	Miscellaneous	
Langford	13	.....	.....	.....	280	2	.....	.....	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Britton	10	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	66	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	23	.....	.....	.....	388	3	.....	.....	104	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valuation, cattle \$13,700, wheat, \$139,680, corn, \$720; flax seed \$52,000, flour \$77,700.																				

MEADE COUNTY.

F., E. & M. V. R. R.—																				
Sturgis .....	.....	1	3	.....	16	3	13	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	20	10	66	.....	.....	.....	137
Tilford	11	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	132
Black Hawk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	72	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	87
Piedmont	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
Totals	19	1	3	1	26	3	13	3	.....	3	1	1	45	302	10	66	5	.....	.....	503
Valuation, cattle \$11,400, hogs \$800, horses and mules \$6,000, sheep \$300, wheat \$9,360, corn \$720, oats \$2,925, hay \$120, flour \$2,100.																				

COUNTY

Aurora.....
Beadle.....
Bon Homme
Brookings...
Brown.....
Brule.....
Butte.....
Clark.....
Clay.....
Codington...
Custer.....
Davison.....
Day.....
Deuel.....
Douglas....
Edmunds....
Fall River...
Faulk.....
Grant.....
Hamlin.....
Hand.....
Hanson.....
Hughes.....
Hutchinson..
Hyde.....
Jerauld.....
Kingsbury...
Lake.....
Lawrence...
Lincoln.....
McCook.....
McPherson..
Marshall....
Meade.....
Miner.....
Minnehaha...
Moody.....
Pennington..
Potter.....
Roberts.....
Sanborn.....
Spink.....
Turner.....
Union.....
Yankton.....

Totals...

Valuation
oats, \$501,300;

Table of Car Load Shipments of Surplus Products of South Dakota by Counties.

COUNTY.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Mixed stock	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Flax	Barley	Other seeds	Flour	Mill feed	Hay	Poultry	Butter and eggs	Wool	Hides	Stone	Building brick	Lime, Cement	Ore	Bullion	Other shipments	Total	
Aurora.....	80	44	2	5	1	625	1	12	7	1	6	11	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	783	
Beadle.....	114	17	2	34	1	939	1	7	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	61	1189	
Bon Homme.....	113	381	2	128	1	546	109	76	45	12	7	129	38	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	1347	
Brookings.....	106	19	4	1	1	1330	4	91	845	38	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	2671	
Brown.....	173	1	15	10	1	2013	4	9	131	21	3	354	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	2758	
Brule.....	64	107	13	6	1	316	63	17	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	602	
Butte.....	2084	14	5	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2130	
Clark.....	61	3	13	1	1	646	1	161	1	2	3	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	929	
Clay.....	149	378	1	1	1	103	138	147	122	5	1	9	1	437	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1497
Codington.....	208	1	4	7	1	77	1	10	80	1	17	293	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	724	
Custer.....	80	16	7	1	1	11	1	3	1	1	2	2	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	321	645	
Davison.....	75	140	12	5	1	883	46	28	41	13	32	26	19	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1338	
Day.....	116	3	7	1	1	1532	7	1	1	1	1	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1867	
Deuel.....	73	1	18	2	1	716	1	19	384	10	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1246	
Douglas.....	69	212	3	3	25	513	16	7	34	1	35	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	936	
Edmunds.....	76	1	3	16	9	696	1	178	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	999	
Fall River.....	743	10	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	928	
Faulk.....	51	1	11	12	1	510	1	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	639	
Grant.....	41	11	5	3	2	1264	1	6	46	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1428	
Hamlin.....	70	5	4	30	1	457	1	15	238	18	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	849	
Hand.....	37	7	1	5	1	370	1	30	24	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	499	
Hanson.....	49	104	2	2	1	883	60	30	24	17	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1212	
Hughes.....	207	1	4	8	8	159	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	435	
Hutchinson.....	108	365	5	29	4	1200	151	81	32	3	2	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2012	
Hyde.....	7	1	1	1	1	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	78	
Jerauld.....	27	3	3	4	1	284	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	333	
Kingsbury.....	124	14	5	16	4	1888	2	35	306	40	27	67	16	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	2622	
Lake.....	115	34	6	11	1	1170	1	81	443	23	6	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1904	
Lawrence.....	44	6	2	1	1	34	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	913	
Lincoln.....	132	390	12	1	1	585	108	328	298	92	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77	2112
McCook.....	100	158	1	2	10	1515	20	76	133	77	48	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	2186	
McPherson.....	62	1	1	1	1	938	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1528	
Marshall.....	23	1	1	1	1	388	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	629	
Meads.....	19	1	3	1	1	26	3	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	419	503	
Miner.....	40	22	2	4	4	1182	3	33	49	42	78	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1498	
Minnehaha.....	299	254	10	21	13	1050	5	524	335	171	26	104	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	5912
Moody.....	119	29	1	7	2	291	10	68	193	34	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	781
Pennington.....	479	30	2	1	1	291	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	185	786
Potter.....	56	1	1	1	1	402	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	491	
Roberts.....	5	1	1	1	1	402	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	433	
Sanborn.....	76	31	2	4	1	1044	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1193
Spink.....	161	15	9	36	7	1852	1	1	1	1	1	6	169	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77	2399
Turner.....	166	417	2	12	7	745	142	254	137	22	10	32	4	137	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	2172
Union.....	125	476	1	1	3	221	179	162	105	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1615
Yankton.....	216	425	2	9	8	270	195	108	28	1	1	168	82	277	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	2027

Totals..... 7342 4065 215 337 175 30113 1264 2228 5376 775 404 1734 146 1531 11 51 20 32 3075 137 169 710 21866 61778

Valuation, cattle, \$4,405,200; hogs, \$3,552,000; horses and mules, \$430,000; sheep, \$101,100; wheat, \$10,540,680; corn \$303,360; oats, \$501,300; flax, \$2,688,000; flour, 1,213,800; hay, \$61,240; poultry, \$11,000; ore, \$2,130,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

REVIEW OF THE TABLE OF SHIPMENTS.

The counties of Campbell, Walworth, Sully, Buffalo and Charles Mix do not appear in the table, there being no railroads in these counties. Adjoining counties get the credit for the surplus products of these counties. Jerauld county has but one railroad station, which does not receive more than 25 per cent of her surplus. The returns for some counties are not complete. Reports could not be obtained from the Great Northern railroad, hence shipments on that road from Grant, Codington and Beadle counties are not included in the above table. Reports of car load shipments only are given. Large quantities of surplus, as butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc., have been shipped in less than car loads, hence do not appear in the report. Not all the shipments noted have gone out of the State. Much of the stone, cement, building brick, lumber, ore, etc., have been shipments to stations within the State. Under the item "Other Shipments", there is included products not properly "surplus products," as machinery, emigrants' movables, etc.

LESSONS FROM THE TABLE.

The table shows that the State divides into three groups as to leading products.

The Black Hills group is distinct in the production of minerals and lumber and show a marked feature in the large shipments of cattle.

The corn group is marked by the shipment of hogs. In the counties north of 44 deg. 30 min. north latitude, but thirty-seven carloads of hogs and but eight carloads of corn were shipped. In the counties through which the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude runs, namely: Moody, Lake, Miner, Sanborn, Jerauld and Buffalo, and the tier of counties north of these, namely: Brookings, Kingsbury, Beadle, Hand, Hyde

and Hughes—in these counties 176 carloads of hogs and one of corn were shipped. The forty-fourth parallel or north latitude seems from the table to mark the northern limit of successful corn production.

The wheat group, or better, the hard wheat group, lies north of the forty-fourth parallel mentioned, though the successful production of wheat is general over all the State east of the Missouri river.

Another lesson is to be learned from the shipments of sheep and wool:

The wheat producing counties in the north part of the State are fast becoming sheep and wool producing counties. The shipments, while not large, have been general.

Building stone are shipped from two groups, viz.: The Black Hills group and a small group in the eastern part with Minnehaha county as a center.

The shipments of cement are from Yankton county, and mark the beginning of an important industry, likely to extend into other counties through which the Missouri river runs. Allied with this industry is the production of lime and stucco in the Black Hills group.

